The Evening Times

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orthwestern National Bank of Chicago.

ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY,
By J. R. MASON, Presiden

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

The President and Mr. Gage. The "New York World," never particuthe Gage scandal in a way that does not land, strike us as the least bit fair. The

"World" represents the President as re-

ity for Mr. Gage. Senate if he had known of Gage's intention of having allowed the obnoxious features The exposure of the secrets of that scandal must have been as much a surprise and shock at the White House as anywhere else

For these reasons we must conclude that the "World" is wrong in its prediction that the President means to assume responsibility for the Gage transactions, and to insist that all reference to the same shall be suppressed in Congress. Mr. McKinley is loyal to his friends, and never he can with righteousness. He even strained that point in the case of Alger; will have to go.

the pelts and scalps of house thieves and and we are sincerely sorry that Mr. Mchighwaymen, the municipal authorities Kinley has given way to it. continue to consider drastic measures for Of course, it is unnecessary to say that

into the form of an ordinance, and, if it be the slightest reason for doubt that Mr. becomes operative, the convicted burglar or bighwayman will receive. In addition to his jail sentence, thirty lashes a day durbing his term. Chicagoans contend that the granted that many of them might vote agreeable conditions for the offender, inas
lose a moment's sleep on any such account.

form be had disgraced.

Sequence of sergeands that me would be resulted to the slightest reason for doubt that Mr. McKinley will be nominated, irrespective of his attitude to the tobacco, rum, and be resulted to the said to the said do not properly belong to it. A number of Senscored very handsomely on the outside barbarians in a speech at a banquet in New York last night. He said that if we demonths change the months present penalty embraces no especially disagreeable conditions for the offender, inasmuch as he is merely housed comfortably. He has an encuring foundation in the noble army of domestic Filipinos in Congress, given period, and then turned loose upon the city to continue his plundering efferprises. The iffilignant citizens go so far as to assert that, in the winter season, the social parasite who steals prefers to go into retirement in a clean, sanitary jail, where he will be shielded from the chilling blast and provided with substantial food without the necessity of exerting himself. without the necessity of exerting himself

The plan of offering two hundred dollars submitted as a remedy for the suppression of flagrant and persistent offenders, was the violent outbreak of public feeling which had long been accumulating force. Fortunately for the reputation of the city, it was not resorted to, a sober second thought revealing the dangerous and desperate possibilities of such a measure. But the recommendation that convicted thieves be whipped systematically is soberly proposed man to death. by a property owners' and business men's association, and endorsed by some of the has taken place during the last hundred local newspapers.

The people are evidently determined and bitterly in earnest in this crusade to relieve Chicago from a condition of affairs that has made the city notorious. But, in their excitement, which is only natural under the mortifying and distressing circumstances, they have apparently overlooked the logical and most effective way of dealing with the criminal problem.

Judging from the comment that has appeared in the Chicago newspapers, there are two important reasons why this par-

and bring in the ruffians who have terrorized the municipality. Common sense would also dictate the necessity of either a reform in the criminal code, providing extraordinary penalties for the malefactions now epidemic, or a second demand upon the judicial authorities for the en-

preement of existing laws and the appli-

ation of penalties to the very limit So long as thugs escape with ease and reeive courteous treatment when they do happen to be captured, Chicago must expect to be overrun with thieves and lacklegs. What the Windy City most needs is not new and drastic laws with ensational penalties, but the rigid enforceent of statutes and ordinances that seem to have fallen into disuse. And to this should be added the relentless war of the police on the audacious criminals who infest the community.

A Regrettable Backsliding. On more than one occasion it has been both our privilege and pleasure to call attention to President McKinjey's attitude on the question of trade with our insular posessions. Although a life-long protectionist, and the political associate of a class of men which has always been cheerfully when it is too late. If he is a more calcuready to sacrifice the Constitution or the lating and deliberate criminal, he hopes Bible or any other bulwark of American and intends to evade the penalty, and it 42,241 society, whenever such a course might be is a curious fact that in spite of the prowhich gives it the power to loot the public bly been few murderers who have not beunder pretence of aid to infant industries. the wickedness of extending the curse of Dingleyism to regions under our own flag and sovereignty has been so evident to Mr. McKinley's mind that for a long time he has been independent enough to dare the hostility of the Chinese Wall element in his party and stand up for right and jus-Apparently, after a serious struggle, he has been driven from the admirable position he originally occupied in relation to free trade with Porto Rico, and there is joy unspeakable among the cabbage-leaf tobacco-growers of the Connecticut Valley. larly friendly to Mr. McKinley, is showing on the sugar-beet farms of Iowa, and all a disposition to drag him into the mire of around the rum distilleries of New Eng-It is a Presidential year, and, although

the hapless American subjects who insentful of the Senate action in the matter, habit our Antillean colony are starving and as declaring his personal responsibil- because their products are shut out from the markets of the rest of the United Very few people who know and under- States, political expediency of the sort stand Mr. McKinley could be brought to preached and practiced by the President's believe him capable of such an attitude, evil genius, Hanna, steps in and forbids Other considerations aside he is too intel. relief. The excuse is made that to declare ligent and experienced a politician to jus- free trade with Porto Rico would be tantamount to an acknowledgment that the islblunder in demanding an appropriation and is an integral portion of our common from Congress to pay rent to the Standard | country. Now, down in his amiable heart, Oil Company for a piece of Government Mr. McKinley knows that there is no property. Mr. McKinley never would have truth contained in the Scriptures, or in permitted that foolishness to reach the the multiplication table, more certain or more eternal than that any land under to send it in. And he is equally incapable the Stars and Stripes and the Government of the country as a possession, is ipso of Gage's deals with the Standard Oil Bank, facto American territory in the same sense and to the same extent that Alaska, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma arc The contention, invented by the tariff robbers, that we can take by treaty or purchase and incorporate within our imperial boundaries territory of other nations, without making it American, and for fis cal purposes treat it as foreign, is too silly to justify discussion. The same may be said regarding the collateral argument, that to remove the oppression of Dingfails to protect his subordinates as far as leyism from a place like Porto Rico would amount to a national undertaking to grant a Territorial Government with universal but ultimately Alger had to go. Gage also suffrage and, later, to erect the possession into a full State. There is no Constitu tional or common-sense ground for the proposition. The whole plea is a vicious Although Chicago has not gone so far subterfuge on the part of the ultra-proas to adopt the plan of offering rewards for tectionists in behalf of their monopolies.

the suppression of crime. The demand for the monopolists have tried to show the parunusual punishments is not in the least ty managers what a terrible mass of votes abated, the inoffensive and law-abiding the beet farmers, the stogy rollers, and the having become so thoroughly aroused by Medford rum makers could throw against irregularities has been deprived of civil the operations of thugs that there will the Republican candidate if Porte Rican rights, his property confiscated, his rank 1899, were valued at \$798,845,571, and for probably be no end to the clamor for ie- cigars, sugar, and aguadiente were per- and decorations taken from him, and himprobably be no end to the clamor for re-form until something radical has been mitted to get loose in the States before self sent to a long exile in Siberia. In lone legion, but we think that such averted this country be would morely have form until something radical has been done.

In done.

The latest proposition is for the revival of the whipping post. This has been put into the form of an ordinance, and, if it is to be the slightest reason for doubt that Mr. form be had disgrated. into the form of an ordinance, and, if it be the slightest reason for doubt that Mr. form be had disgraced agreeable conditions for the offender, inas- lose a moment's sleep on any such account. manded an open door in China, we should law probable that, if this Filipino foolishness continues he will get more than enough Democratic votes to offset any losses he for every dead burglar, which was recently His Porto Rico backsliding is something tomight incur among the tariff monopolists. tally unnecessary.

Capital Punishment.

A recent bungling execution in Penn-sylvania has aroused another discussion as to the propriety of hanging criminals. It is proposed that an official enquiry shall now be made in Philadelphia as to the quickest and surest way of putting a

It is an evidence of the progress which years that such discussions so often arise and that public concern on the subject is so great. In the eighteenth century the man who advocated the painless punishment of murderers would have been encourage crime by removing all restraint. This attitude on the part of the public finally led to abuses so great that a reaction had to come, and for the last two

a remedy for the suppression of such the one hand, to methods of education crimes were demanded, would be to first which kept the young from all contact demand in no uncertain tones a reform in
the police department, calling upon the officers of the law to increase their vigilance
and bring in the ruffians who have terrors and bring in the ruffians who have terror- up under wrong influences, so that a class

sible and practical methods of dealing with crime. We no longer allow public executions; we do not pander to ignorant people's love of sensation by hanging thieves in chains at the crossroads or ornamenting our public buildings with human heads. We have come to understand that this sort of thing does not prevent crime in the least; on the contrary, by leading the imagination to dwell on such subjects, it actually helps to create both crime and insanity.

It is right, then, that the method of capital punishment should be instantaneou and painless, so far as possible. It is sometimes claimed that such a punishment does not deter other criminals from committing the same crimes. But in the case of crimes committed under sudden temptation, it is doubtful if the malefactor ever thinks of consequences. The realization of his danger only comes to him afterward, cessary to the perpetuity of a system verb, "Murder will out," there have probalieved either that they would not be found elicited testimony, can be proved to have British left. at large, even under the care of his family. No family has any more right to demand a privilege of this kind than to keep rate.

a live tiger in their garden. It need not surprise anybody if news heaval, but it would be a very diffeernt stohand and foot in South Africa.

If it be the intention of the Administration, as is announced, sooner or later to proclaim as banditti the cut-throat bands of Tagals, now roaming Luzon and robbing and murdering generally, that action can not be taken too quickly. A little neck stretching aided by native hemp would do a great deal toward restoring order in the island, and convincing Aguinalde and his brigands that their insurrection is over.

(From the Chicago Trib met with ridicule. Any proposition to render tolerable the existence of criminals condemned to penal servitude would have been regarded as a dangerous attempt to encourage crime by removing a summer.

Lynching Record for 1899.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) The work of lynchers, notwithstanding are two important reasons why this particular species of crime is so prevalent in the city. Although holdups and burglaries are aggravatingly frequent, few captures are made, according to reports. From this it is apparent that the police system is either radically defective in numbers or management, or it is distinctly incompetent. Why it does not do what it ought to do is a questlon for the citizens who pay for it to decide. It is likewise evident, from recent local comment, that the offences of highway robbery and house-breaking in the Western city are not severely penalized, the sentences being short and the prisoner most considerately treated while he is the guest of the Commonwealth.

The natural impulse in other cities, if a remedy for the suppression of such the crimes were demanded would be to grain the city. Although holdups and burgla-ties are aggravatingly frequent, few captures are made, according to reports. From this it is so prevalent in the offence are made, according to reports. From this it is apparent that a readition had to come, and for the last two generations there has been a steady movement toward humanitarian methods in dealing with crime. We are coming to reime. We are coming to recognize the fact that it is not our business to avenge, but to protect; that no man has a right to judge another or mete out punishment to him, except as such measures are necessary for the welfare of society.

The old methods used in the punishment to him, except as such measures are necessary for the welfare of crime rested on the ideas that atonement must be made for wrong-doing; that the criminal had no rights, having put himself beyond the pale of justice by his transgression; that character, once formed, was practically unalterable, and that one sin should cause the sinner to be branded for life. Such theories led, on the one hand, to methods of education when the city in a previous control of the collection of such put himself beyond the pale of justice by his transgression; that character, once formed

BULLER'S CRITICAL SITUATION.

As yet impenetrable mystery covers the ler has not yet reported Warren's casualppinion that they were fearfully heavy.

What is of more immediate moment is the fact of a growing impression that Bulticklish situation. It was known this morning that the reconnoissance previously reported from Cheveley was concord, and for such other services as may be ducted by the Boers and not by the British. Reports from European quarters, apparently able to get news in advance of London, assert that Joubert's forces have attacked the British right in the Colenso | the committee understood, as the bill says neighborhood, driving it back some disobvious tactical suggestion from the map, under present conditions as understood. out, or that they would in some manner Buller's communications from Estcourt escape punishment. And here comes in a and Frere would be easily menaced from much more important problem than the Cheveley, and a material loss of ground mode of execution. The essential thing at that point might lead to cutting them in all justice is that it shall be sure. The most powerful factor in this whole situation is the laxity of courts, in allowing men unquestionably guilty to go free.

at that point might lead to cutting them altogether. Now that Joubert has given his adversary a staggering blow to his confidence, his force, and the morale of his not interpose an objection." men unquestionably guilty to go free. army, it will be the Boer commander's There is altogether too much soft-hearted- first business to prevent re-enforcements ness of that kind. It has come to the point from coming, if that be feasible, while where almost any murderer, by skillfully he follows up the advantage gained on the

shown symptoms of insanity. On this We should, therefore, look for Boer acplea he is let off, confined for awhile in tivity around Colenso, and a strong effort an asylum, and then discharged. This to get in Buller rear. A movement in that gives a large latitude to any criminal of direction would probably have the effect to even ordinary intelligence. Nobody can relieve the pressure upon the one point of reasonably claim that a man with a homi- danger to Joubert, which we take to be the cidal mania is any less dangerous when at large than a sane murderer; in fact, the latter would be somewhat preferable as an inmate of one's home. It is extremely doubtful whether, in most cases of what is called homicidal insanity, the subject did not know what he was doing. If he did, he is guilty; if he really did not, he is guilty; if he really did not, he is should by no means be allowed to remain his hands full in that direction, and will are more favorable to an attacking force than elsewhere. If the European Cheveley story be other than mere rumor, and Buller's right really has been beaten and driven back, he will have his hands full in that direction, and will Tyler.

Morton, Daniel Morgan, James Monroe, G. Meade, Robert D. Owen, John Sedge-wick, Francis Marion, Thomas Sumpter, Andrew Pickens, William B. Travis, James Bonham, James Bowle, Plerce M. Butler, Samuel Hahnemann, Charles V. Gridley, Francis Nash, William L. Davidson, Henry W. Longfellow, John D. Sleat, Philip V. Lansdale, John R. Monaghan, and John Tyler. cidal mania is any less dangerous when at plateau beyond Acton Homes, from which should by no means be allowed to remain his hands full in that direction, and will hardly bother Joubert on the Ollivier's Hoek road, for some time to come at any

In London the startling admission is made that the British generals are without topographical maps of the country be should come of a general revolution in Chi- tween the Tugela River and Ladysmith na. All the progressive elements in the It is then no wonder that they march into Empire are arrayed against the reactionary one trap after another, to the decimation of Empress Dowager, who is utterly hostile their regiments and the contemptuous mer to everything foreign, but who, neverthe- riment of the European professionals. One less, appears just now to be playing the is lost in wonder at the amazing ignorance game of Russia. The deposition and prob-able murder of the weakling Emperor has telligence office, with its ample time and enraged Japan, and that nation has many facilities to prepare for a war which the Oriental ways in which to foment trouble whole world has known must come ever in the Flowery Kingdom. Other powers since the Jameson Raid. A strict view of may not interfere in the domestic up- justice in the matter would incline us to believe that the officer responsible for th ry if England were not at the moment tied | murderous inefficiency of that organization ought to be identified and treated as Admiral Byng was for a comparatively trifling

THE NATION'S COMMERCE. A Treasury Statement of the Imports and Exports.

The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has ssued a summary of commerce and finance for the month of December, and the imports and exports of merchandise.

Army discipline in Russia is remarkably against \$55,139,139 of the corresponding severe. A commissary officer detected in month of the year preceding. The important

266 for the corresponding period of the

preceding year.

The exports for the mouth of December consisted of products of agriculture, valued at \$77,500,096; manufactures, \$25,652,053; mining, \$3,094,410; forest, \$3,865,950; fisheries, \$797,957; miscellaneous, \$454,071. Gold was imported during December, 1899, amounting to \$5,486,246; during the twelve months ending with December, \$51,194,964, as against \$158,163,952 of the same pariod of the year preceding. During December gold valued at \$11,857,511 was exported, and during the twelve months endcember gold valued at \$11,857,511 was ex-ported, and during the twelve months end-ing with December, its value of export amounted to \$45,375,411. The same period of the year 1898 showed a gold export of \$16,194,954.

Silver was imported during the month of December valued at \$3,027,271, the amount exported was \$5,700,914. The sliver export for the twelve months ending with December amounted to \$53,461,737; the same period of the year 1898 showed an export of \$33,792,1004. During the twelve months ending with December silver and months ending with December silver val-med at \$30.844,981 was imported, while \$29,121,300 was the value of its import dur-ing the corresponding period of the pre-ceding year.

A Long Island Ghost Yarn.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

A Long Island Ghost Yarn.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 20.—The other night a white hearse, drawn by four pure white horses, came through a side gate of Calvary Cemetery just at midnight. A distant clock was sounding the hour when the turnout swarg through the gate and went down the road at a lively pace: Two policemen in uniform stood near the gate and one of them, a young man, started to follow the turnout, believing for the instant that something was wrong.

"Come. back! Come back!" shouted his companion, under his breath. "Don't you see that it is a ghostly turnout?"

The other man laughed at the fear of his common, but from that time on he could not get fine thing out of his mind. The following night, just at midnight, the same policemen stood on the same spot and the hearse and four white horses came out of the gate at a lively rate and went off down the road just the same as on the first night. That settled the two policemen. They were practically unfit for duty and when relieved in the early morning were glad enough to get back to the police station on Fourth Street, this city. According to the stoop being told by the policemen, the cemetery gate is always kept closed and locked at night, but that makes no difference to the ghostly outfit. It glides right through the closed gate like a thick white vapor, and is of down the road before the startled beholder has a chance to get a good look at if, The police version says that there is an unseen force that keeps the spectator rooted to the spot and that such a thing as following the outfit is not possible.

Crafts.

(From the Hartford Courant.) That champagne which the Rev. W. F. Crafts saw, with his own eyes, cairried into the President's room at the Capitol list March, and disappearing down the Presidential throat, turns out to have been an innocent mineral water. Next time the Rev. Mr. Crafts should either mind his own business—a course we commend to him—or hold his tongue until he is sure of his facts.

SEEN AND HEARD AT THE CAPITOI

A mirthful incident in a grave subject real situation on the British Tugela line, occurred to lighten the heavy routine in but the opinion in London today appears to be that the worst of the news has failed to asked that the Urgent Deficiency bill be come or is being withheld by the War laid before the Senze, and there being no Office. It seems evident that General Bul- objection that body, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the bill. Unties in the Spion Kop affair, and there is der the section providing an appropriation no reason for revising the original general for the Pacific branch of the Nationa Home for Disabled Volunteers, at Santa Monica, Cal., the clerk read: "For hosler's reverses have not been confined to matrons, druggists, hospital clerks and Spion Kop, and that his army may be in a stewards, wardmasters, nurses, cooks, waiters, readers, hospital carriage drivers cort, and for such other services as may b necessary for the care of the sick-

Mr. Hoar interrupted at this point and said: "I should like to enquire of the Senator who has the bill in charge, whether that hearse drivers, grave diggers, and tance. We must accept such a story with funeral escorts' are necessary for the care reserve, but it may be true. An attack on of the sick? That is the way he bill

Mr. Hale Mr. President — Mr. Seweli—If the Senator from Maine will allow me to answer the Senator from Massachusetts, I will say that these come inder the general heading of the hospital

Mr. Hoar-I shoule hardly want to en-

An old member of Congress said to a Times reporter this morning that "this may come to be known as the Congress of monuments. An unusually large number of bills and joint resolutions have been introduced during the present session. There have been bills to event statues of and monhave been bills to erect statues of and mon-uments to John Stark, George H. Ellis, Henry Knox, Joseph Warren, Hugh Mercer, Salmon P. Chase, George Washington, Jo-seph A. Mower, Ambrose E. Burnside, James G. Blaine, George Bancroft, John Morton, Daniel Morgan, James Monroe, Meriwether Lewis Samuel C. Beid George

ments to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, the battlefields of Lun-dy's Lane. Point Pleasant, W. Va., Brandy-wine, Pa., and Gettysburg."

The Senator who probably holds the record to date for the greatest number of bills introduced and resolutions offered at this session is Senator Cockrell of Missouri. The number of bills, joint resolutions, resolutions and memorials accredited to himbetween December 4 and January 12 is 188. He has presented reports on seventeen bills, and has made remarks on fifteen bills, and has made remarks on fifteen bills and resolutions. Among the members of the House the honor lies between John C. Bell of Colorado and Walter P. Browniow of Tennessee. . . .

Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and since the exclusion of Mr. Roberts, Utah. The committee will also determine about the imports and exports of merchandise.

The total imports of merchandise for December, 1899, amounted to \$70,558,651,

such States as Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, and Montana, which are not represented on the minority side by straightout Dem-

There is a project on foot to create the office of "Superintendent of the Cap-itol" for Sergeant-at-Arms Bright. The

The Senators who are friends of Alonzo
H. Stewart, having failed in the attempt to secure for him the nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, will endranged for the from the drastic incidents of our tariff law. The secure for him the nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, will endeavor to revive the office of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. that he may be given that. This office became extinct a number of years ago, during the incumbency of Captain Bassett, when, owing to illhealth, he was unable to perform the duties required of him, and simply acted as assistant doorkeeper. When his successor was appointed, he took up the duties of the latter office with the title of doorkeeper, and since that time that custom has been followed. The salary of the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms was \$2,600, and the duties were those now performed

respectively, while the sterling value of the milreis at the same time was approximately 7 7-8d., 8 1-8d., 7 15-16d., and 7 7-16d. At present, the rate is about 7d. to 7 1-8d. On October 2, the price advanced to 10.2 milreis (\$1.43); on the 9th, to 10.6 milreis (\$1.49); and on the 11th, to 11 milreis. From the 1st to the 22d of November, the price ranged from 12.4' to 13 milreis (\$1.74 to \$1.83). On the 28th of the month, the sales were made at from 14.8 to 15 milreis (\$2.08 to Departments at Washington. By all made at from 14.8 to 15 milreis (\$2.08 to \$2.11)

terially advanced, the fall in exchange makes the difference expressed in foreignmoney values less than the actual increase in the amount of milrels would indicate. t has been sufficient, however, to create

a decidedly interesting local market.
"In this connection, it is worthy of note that the shipments of coffee to the United "In this connection, it is worthy of no e that the shipments of coffee to the United States from this port during the three (From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.)

"Shippers complain that it is impossible to secure vessel room for the coffee already purchased, despite the fact that the freight rates are 50 cents and 5 per cent primage per bag. Every available foot of

OUR COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. The Duty of Congress to Provide for Their Government.

(From Harper's Weekly.)
The Senate has been wasting its morn ing hour for a number of days in moot discussions on the President's policy in the Philippines. Whether Mr. McKinley, or Mr. Hay, or Admiral Dewey, or General Otis, or any one else is to be vindicated demned, it may be well to have the varied information for which Senators are calling. By all means, let us have all the documentary evidence that bears upon the truth of history. Let us have the story of our war with the Filipinos told correctly. But, pending the forthcoming of the testimony, let the Senate stop talking on the Administration's policy until it has something practical before it, dis-cussion of which may be followed by the solution of at least one of the problems with which we are confronted. The future policy of this country cannot be settled by complaint or by debate. It must be determined by the action of Congress on b'll for the temporary or permanent govintend to retain the Philipines, it will be able to sunounce its purpose in a bill; if, on the claer hand—and we think this assumption the more likely to be the true e-it is the purpose of Congress that the Philippines shall remain permanently a part of the territory of the United States, the bill need be merely a simple provision for government. But every day devoted to speech-making, no practical proposi-tion being before the Senate, is a day wasted. In passing, we are impelled by a sense of duty to the grave question in-volved to join with Senator Wolcott's con-demnation of Senator Beveridge's apparent versight of the moral aspect of the sub-

oversight of the moral aspect of the subject, and we hope that we shall have no more speeches devoted to the exposition of the mere money value of the islands.

The country will demand a government for all our colonies based on a higher ideal than that of commercialism. If we should confess that there is nothing in the Philippines or in Porto Rico but the dollar which can be picked up there by the adventurous speculator, the person or party responsible for the admission would we fancy, fare ill at the hands of the people who went to war to save Cuba from the barbarity of Spain. Mr. McKinley understands his countrymen better than to urge upon them the richness of the prize; urge upon them the richness of the prize; and he tells Congress, in his annual message, that "few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them," he adds, "in a spirit worthy of our race and traditions, a great opportunity comes with them." Mr. McKinley contemplates governments for the colonies which shall elevate their people. What he has said on this subject in his messages and his speeches is supported by the acts of his officers in Cuba, Porto Rico, and in those parts of the Philippines which have been freed from insurgents. So far, at urge upon them the richness of the prin P. Browniow of Tennessee.

Representative Hay, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, said last night that when a quorum of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee has been chosen he will call a meeting to elect members for States that have not sent Democrats to the House. There are a number of States for which men will have to be selected, among which the following have no Democratic Representatives: Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota,

nich demands and gives opportunity for mediate action. Senator Foraker has immediate action. Senator Foraker has introduced a bill, not providing for such a government as the President suggested in his message, but still providing for the appointment of executive officers by the President and Senate, and for a legislature, in the choosing of which the people of the island should have an important voice. It therefore differs from the suggestion of the President, which was that there should be a local legislative council, consisting partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, appointed by the President which states appointed by the President council and the president which states and partly of citizens of the United States, appointed by the President which states are the states and partly of citizens of the United States, appointed by the President which were beautiful birds, Some were should be a local legislative council, consisting partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, appointed by itants of said islands in the free enjoyment

Assistant Seregant-at-Arms was \$2,600, and the duties were those now performed by the doorkeeper, together with others indicated by the name of the office.

COFFEE PRICES IN BRAZIL.

COFFEE PRICES IN BRAZIL.

New York of the examination of General performents. Thus far no very serious effort in this direction has been made, for the examination of General performents. Thus far no very serious effort in this direction has been made, for the examination of General performents. A Marked Increase Reported From Rio de Janeiro.

W. L. Lowrie, Vice Consul General for the Unted State at Rio de Janeiro, sends the following report to the State Design of the State Desi sends the following report to the State Department:

"I wish to call attention to the rise in the price of coffee which has taken place during the last two months. Within a few days, sales have been made at 15 milreis (\$2.10) an arroba (32.38 pounds) for No. 7, the standard Rio coffee. The prices prevailing at the end of June, July, August, and September were 10, 9, 9.2, and 9.8 milreis (\$1.55, \$1.46, \$1.45, and \$1.44), respectively, while the sterling value of the milreis at the same time was apthe 28th of the month, the sales were dide at from 14.8 to 15 milreis (\$2.08 to 11).

Departments at Washington. By all means, so far as this feature of the colonial government establishments is concining advanced, the fall in exchange It is only in that way that Mr. McKinley's hopes can be fulfilled and sordid greed kept out of control.

One Klondike Miner.

States from this port during the three months ending September 30 amounted to 655,501 bags, valued at \$4,138,143, as compared with 476,613 bags, valued at \$3,413,613, for the corresponding period of last year "During the month, an English sailing vessel will take a cargo of 70,000 bags to New York, shipped by one firm. It is said that this is the largest cargo of coffee ever carried by a sailing vessel out of the Rio de Janeiro harbor.

"Shippers complain that it is impossible."

George N. Johnson, a young colored man of Hamilal, Mo., left the town some years ago as poor as a church mouse. He made his stake in gold mining in California and the Klondike, and lately returned to his folk a reputed millionaire. Like a good son and friend he was unselfish in the extreme. At Christmas he passented his aged mother with a pretty five-room cottage, elegantly furnished, and he has made a number of other presents to former friends. Fires were started and the house was warmed ready for her occurrence of the Rio de Janeiro harbor.

"Trade Policies."

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.) to secure vessel room for the coffee already purchased, despite the fact that the freight rates are 50 cents and 5 per cent perimage per bag. Every available foot of room is taken on the regular ships, and many extra vessels have been pressed into service."

(From the Chacago Imaes-nerala.)

The dominant American sentiment at this time leans toward larger and freer trade policies. We are demanding the open door in China. The accidents of the service of the control of the chacago Imaes-nerala.)

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NOTES OF THE DAY.

London doctors are again engaged with the affuenza microbe. The number of languages and dialects spoken in he world amounts to 3,064. The present season has been one of particular sensit to the oyster farmers.

There was less poultry buying in London at hristmas than for many years.

The sale-girls in a New Jersey town have started crusade against the use of slang. Cape Town is ordinarily calculated as twenty-we days' distant from Southampton.

One year's sweeping of the British mint yielded over \$5,000 in particles of gold and silver. The last was the greatest year for pears that the few Jersey farmers have had for a decade. There are thirty-eight Veomany regiments in ingland, with a muster exceeding 10,000 men.

The largest city in the country in Washington's fine was Philadelphia. It had 69,000 inhabi-

The Congregational churches of South Carolina composed of colored people, have formed a State

The former military camp at Montauk Point, which a few months ago was alive with American soldiers, is now only a wild waste.

Potterymakers in Great Britain and the United states of America are drawing up a price list to govern prices in both countries.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church will endeavor to raise \$600,000 for its twentieth century thank offering by January 1,1901. In Devonshire the cycle has been applied to buttermaking. A man sits on his bicycle, pedals, and by means of a chain turns the churn.

Cripple Creek produced more gold in 1899 than California, Montana, and New Mexico, combined, and all in a space of ground six miles square.

The postal money order service in New York for 1898 amounted to \$90,081,782. For 1899 it amounted to \$115,488,028—a gain of \$25,407,146. The celebrated Boer ponies have the blood of the Basuto pony in them, and the Basuto pony is a pure-bred Scotchman. He is not even a half

There were 38 emigrants for every 1,000 persona in Germany last year, against 43 in 1897 an in 1891. Bremen and Hamburg furnished m

Boston's police made 29,700 arrests last year, as compared with 41,816 in 1898. The records show a slight increase in the crimes in which violence a employed.

The Michigan supreme court has decided that a jury has the right to refuse to follow the direction of a trial judge and to find a verdict of acquittal when a verdict of guilty has been directed.

The new house scrubber is a contrivance that moves on rubber-tired wheels, carrying a number of brushes, which rest on and move back and forth over the floor. It does the work of two or thre

After five years of strenums effort to establish ring success has been attained. The larger and uny of the smaller cities of the South now have The British Exchequer budget of March 31, esti-

the ensuing twelve months. The increase to date with three months to spare, is \$7,700,000 greates than the estimated gain for the full fiscal year. The levees on both sides of the Mississippi are

England was 2.9 inches below the average for the preceding eighty-four years, and the temperature, which was excessive during all the three months of the quarter, was 3.3 degrees Fahrenheit above the average for the previous 128 years.

The "walking fish" of Santa Catalina Channel,

Apropos of the use of the Marconi system of

feature of the Manchester (N. H.) poultry sho

logically speaking. The air is fine and dry and the sunshine is perfect, while with equable gentle breezes there is little to be desired. Unfortu-

In a number of automobile vehicles in St Petersburg and Moscow, the motors are supplied with alcohol as a fuel, and it has been found to

Storekeepers in several Western cities—notably Denver and Kansas City—have been greatly an-

The increased price of Manila hemp-the price now being three times what it was a year or ago-has led to the present resort to substitutes, the latter, however, being by no means numcrous. The substitute now generally resorted to is the Sisal or Yucatan hemp, which is not so good as the Maniia article, lacking nearly all the strength and fineness of the latter, though useful strength and meness of the latter, though useful for binding twine and similar purposes. Even this substitute has advanced in price, the reason for this being simply the natural sympathy of such a product with the hemp market and the increased demand for it, by reason of the decline in the use of hemp. There is also an American hemp which is being used to a considerable ex-tent in the making of binding twine.

Science has lately made it possible to obtain good wine from the apple, which has always been devoted to sparkling cider, says an exchange. Exerts have been deceived in sherry, madeira, and

The commercial value of Prof. Nernst's famous lamp, it is thought by experts, will be seriously diminished by two drawbacks. One of these is the fact that it does not light instantaneo lact that it does not light instantaneously by a simply turning on the current; the rod of refractory exides has first to be heated, for which purpose two devices are used, namely a small repirit lamp that requires to be lighted with a match and turned out when the electrolyte has become hot and begun to glow, and, further, a heater in the form of a coil surrounding, but mot touching the incandescent glower—this heater being supplied by the current from the moment when it is turned on, and so arranged, that, on the rod becoming heated and beginning to glow, the heater is automatically cut out of the circuit, relapsing into disses until needed again to light the lamp. The large expense thus involved is a serious objection. Then, too, the life of the incandescent glower, if operated at so high a temperature as to reach the best efficiency, does not exceed 300 hours, as against 600 to 1,000 hours of the carbon filament.